Emmored Alliance Between Bolivia and Paraguay.

Valparaise and Callac to be Avenged.

Reported Loss of the United States Steam Prigate Lancaster.

all on the 18th inci., arrived at this port yesterday, inging our despatches and files from California, Aus-alacia, the Pacific States of South America and Central ics. The following is the specie list of the Ocean

FROM SAN PRANCISCO.	
W. Shell & Co	\$35,377 15,178
J. W. Seligman & Co	81,300
Eogene Kelly	19,500
Eugene Kelly	93,500
Doncan, Sherman & Co	32,166
Dabney & Morgan	122,488
Wells, Fargo & Co	357.309
Facific Railroad Company	28,795
Order	500,000
Wells, Fargo & Co	650
Dearborn Bros	450
L. I. Isancs & Ashe	1,000
Ribon & Munox	5,028

PUR PANAMA CORRESPONDENCE.

PANAMA, Dec. 13, 1866. The event of the past ten days has been a grand net, given to the native and foreign officials and prominent citizens of Panama, by Captain George r, United States Special Inspector of Customs on mus. The banquet took place on the 3d inst., was attended by the President of the State, his sec Peruvian and Chilean consuls, and by a host of cofficial characters. In spite of the mixed character the body of guests (half a dozen nationalities were re-sented) the affair went off with the utmost pleasantry and good feeling. The dincer will long be remembered as a pleasant rounien of the antipodes of our society, and fraternize with each other will always be His Excellency, President Clarte, entered and in response to a toast, complimented the Americans anguage of a polished centleman.

Numerous tosats were offered by the guests at the basques, and some happy hits were made in the responses thereto. The New York Hukado was specially compingenced by the host himself; and amid fun, laugher and enthusiasm, the festivities were prolonged until a late hour in the night.

RINCIAD ALMANS OF BOLIVIA WITH PARACTAY.

Privale and vices state that a treaty, offensive and defensive, has been entered into between Bolivia and Paraguay. The former power is to supply a contingent of twenty-five bundred men to Faraguay and carry war into Brayl, and if possible republicantize that country. General Miry is said to be not indirect to this plan.

Paraguay. The former power is to supply a contingent of twenty-five hundred men to Paraguay and carry war into Brazil, and if possible resublicanize that country. General Mitro is said to be not indifferent to this plan. Ever men the month of July a controversy has been pending between the general government of the United Gaies of Colombia and the government of the United Gaies of Colombia and the government of the State of Tanama relative to the relating of troops, the latter maintaining that the State by Virging of its soveregardy, had a right to raise troops, while the former insisted that no State could make troops without the Consells of the general government. Accordingly, on the ist of July past, the Executive of the general operations, and shoult the Consells of July past, the Executive of the general operations, and about the 27th August has reterred the matter to the donision of the other States. There are high States in the Colombian Union, and by virtue of the matter to the donision of the Executive which is 7d-general by a majority of the States becomes by virtue of such resistance null and void. It appears that the remetance of the order of the general government by Tanama met with the immediate support of the States of Bolivar and Magdalena. On the 2d usst, however, a descatch was received from Anthoqua, upholding the Section of the state of Panama; so that there are now four States against the general government by Tanama met with the peneral government by Panama met with the immediate support of the States of Bolivar, Magdalena and Anticquie, one other State will kick the balance in favor of the State of Panama, and we have no doubt that this will be the case.

be the case.

NORQUERA-ISMS.

Advices from Bogots state that Mosquera is again secotiating the sale of the Panama Railroad reserves. The even stated that the bergain is already concluded to any awaits the approval of Congress to become binding. Rumor dose not say to whom the reserves are reld.

The bishops of Carthagens and Santa Martha arrived at Aspinwall on the steamer Medicanians, and for Jamaica, having refused to take the oath recently imposed on the clergy by President Mosquera. Instructions have also been sent to Panama to administer the calls to Bishop Vasquez. We have not heard what course he reverence will pursue, but we presume he will decline

VALPARAISO, Chile, Nov. 17, 1866.

Nothing has transpired since my letter of the 10th fast, respecting peace through English and French mediation. The whole subject seems to have passed out of the public mind, and is only referred to as a visionary scheme never to be entered into by Chile. We can only surmese what will be the result. Judging from the lates Buropean intelligence, Spain had given up the idea of renewing the war without further negotiations and was delaying her fleet in the Atlantic with the hope that an amicable adjustment of the difficulties might be made by the mediating Powers. When the hears of the decided too late in the season for sending a bostile squadron to indefinitely, while Spain leisurely prepares her grand week there have been many rumors in circula-tion to the effect that the Pertivian squadron and possibly a portion of the Chile squadron was preparing for a cruise through the Straits of Magellan and up the Atlantic coast in search of Spanish is, and all of them are hurrying supplies on board: plated than a cruise in the Pacific, chiefly for the purpose of exercising and disciplining the men. The squadron, if it goes at all, will not leave very soon, as nearly all of the vessels are undergoing repairs and cannot be ready for sea immediately. The Cyclone, recently purch sed in England, has just arrived here and will be added to

for sea immediately. The Cyclone recently purch sed in England, has just arrived here and will be added to the Chie squadron. This steamer is of twelve hundred tons, and was built expressly for a Confederate privateer. She is a fine ship, possesses great apeed, and, though not adapted for a man-of-war, can be made a serviceable vessel by arming her with heavy guns.

Lack or ordensates

to be principal difficulty Chile has to contend with. When the war commenced she had nothing but old thirty-two pounders. A number of these have been rifed at the government foundry at Limache, and a great many guns have been purchased in the United States; but few of the latter have yet arrived. Chile now has vixy rifed old thirty-two and twenty-three Parrott guns of from eixty to two hundred pounds. The ship fecumesh as expected here in about six weeks with sixty English guns, including several heavy Blakeley's, from Boston, and the bark Fanny, of New London, with eighteen Parrott guns, some of them three hundred pounders, is forty days overdue. It is forared that the Fanny has been lost in the ice off Cape Horn, though she may have gut into some port in distress, and may come out all right eventually. Valparairo will soon have guns shough for her protection, and the next six months will grobably suffice to put Chile on a very respectable war looting.

Probably suffice to put Chile on a very respectable war footing.

The Larz opposition to the dovernment.

The Congressional debates upon the resolution of confirme against the Cabinet ministers have not produced the results that might have been expected had the discussion been made public, and have had no visible influence on the policy of the government. It was reported that the deputies who supported the resolution were preparing a manifesto to the people, setting forth the various charges against the Cabinet in connection with the conduct of the war, but as yet no such document has appeared. Foundly the whole subject may be dropped new, though it is more than likely that the opposition leaders will avail themselves of the first opportunity to have the attack upon the administration.

FIXANIAL STUATES.

The following statement, taken from a semi-official found in Santiago, exhibits the circumstances of the Chiean Transary—

[having the this date. have the semi-official forms to this date. have the semi-official forms to this date. have the semi-official forms the property of the semi-official forms to this date. have the semi-official forms to this date.

paid, this has been reduced to the amount of \$7.900.646 before mentioned. Of this amount the government has only been able to dispose of the sum of \$5.40000, the remaining \$3.867.280 being merely nominal value.

Upon this subject the Marcurio says "The absorbing question of the day is he mbarrassing condition of the pational fit

some medifications, in virtue of the supreme and cogent law of necessity."

In addition to the tax of one per cent on capital, which is to be paid in four instalments, the first on the 30th is to be paid in four instalments, the first on the 20th of January, 1805, and the last on the 30th of January, 1805, and the last on the 30th of January, 1805, and the last of the suprement of the suprement

OUR CALLAD CORRESPONDENCE.

ception being the mutiny of a company of fifty soldiers Islands. After wounding their captain so that he is not boats to Pisco, and there dispersed. There is a company of cavalry in pursuit of them, but as yet none have been

SANTIAGO, Nov. 10, 1868. In my last letter from this capital I gave various reasons for discrediting any and all reports indicating an early termination of the war in the Pacific on the basis of English and French mediation. It is now quite certain that no adjustment of the difficulties between Spain and the allied republics will be effected very soon, if at all, without a renewal of hostilities. Senor Pacheco, the Peruvian Minister of Foreign Relations, who arrived here some time since to prevent the Chile government from accepting French and English mediation, has returned to Peru, evidently satisfied with the result of his efforts; and we now hear no more of willingness on the part of this administration to settle with Spain by ne-gotiation. There is little doubt but for the decided stand taken by Peru against such a peace as is proposed by France and England, Chile would have been induced by France and England, Chile would have been induced to withdraw from the alliance. The objections to such a step on the part of Chile embraced a deciaration that Peru and the other republics of the alliance would not only regard the proposed peace as being dishonorable to Chile as a nation, but a violation of her faith with her sizer States. netton, but a violation of her latin with her salical mem-lit was under those circumstances that the radical mem-bers of the Chile Congress made a strong but unauc-caseful effort to effect in the government a change of men on policy calculated to restore the harmony formerly existing between the government and the people.

After several days discussion they were defeated by a vote of thirty-two against twelve. The subject, however, is not yet settled to the general satisfaction.

THE ALLEGED FLAN OF OPERATIONS to be inaugurated is involved in the same uncertainty that characterizes the designs of the Spaniards. Preparations are being made on board the ships of the allied squadron for an early departure from Valparaiso, but in what direction no one can tell. The condition of the squadron is still uncomplimentary to the naval enter-prise of the alliance, and unfortunately does not encourage many sanguine expectations. There is a surprising lack of discipline among the ships, and the scarcity of seamon is an ovil felt to be no more serious than the inefficiency of the crews and many of the offi-

scarcity of seamon is an evil feit to be no more serious than the inefficiency of the crews and many of the officers now on duty. The ships are dirty, the crows are idle and the whole squadron swings at anchor in the harbor of Valparaison, with less activity and regard for naval excellence than should characterize a man-of-war in time of pasce. These evils are patent even to civilisians who visit the ships and a subject of wonder to the officers of foreign men of-war to the bay.

The embassy of caciques and noties of the Arancanian Indians who visited Santiago to place all the coast of Chile which is in their possession at the disposal of the government has returned couth, and the government contemplates an advance of the freater as far as the coast of Tolton. These Indians are numerous and powerful, having effectually excluded civilization from their territory, which occupies a large portion of Southern Chile. Like the Sioux and Apaches of the West, they show no therey to whites who venture among them, and live as isolated from the world as the fierce tribes of Africa. Chile maintains a cordon of fores to protect her people from the ravages of the irres, who content themselves with the chase and primitive agriculture within the fastenesse of their mountainous districts, until want or some fancied injury brings down their deviatation upon some little community. A few pairs of their deviatation upon some little community. A few pairs of the regarded and the content of the content themselves with the chase and primitive agriculture within the fastenesse of their mountainous districts, until want or some fancied injury brings down

SHIPWRECK.

OUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

Particulars of the Lass of the British Bark Coyn on the Coust of California-Oaly Three

out of Twenty-nine Persons Saved.

Sav Prancisco, Dec. 1, 1866.
On the night of the 24th uit, the British bark Coya, of London, from Sidney, bound to this port, was totally wrecked near Point Ano Nuevo, about sixty niles to the

on board the ill fated vessel, and his account of her going ashore and her subsequent destruction is very in-

their late in silence: and the end soon eame; for the hull now began to break up rapidly, and in a short time the after part gave way, leaving the unfortunates adrift and at the mercy of the raging, roaring surf.

Five were all that could now be seen, tossed and ghirled about upon the waters; three only of the number were to be saved, the others had gone to their long account. Their voices, only a few hours before heard rejoicing at the prospect of soon reaching "the haven where they would be," were hushed in death, and the wild screen of the sea guil sounded their requiem. The first one to be thrown ashore was one of the seamen. He was supported by a piece of timber, to which he cluns with all the desperation of a drowning man. He was supported by a piece of timber, to which he cluns with all the desperation of a drowning man. He was frequently buried b neath the waters, and came near being carried out to sea by the rush of the returning waters, but finally one heavier than the rost carried him on to the rocks and left him there. He had is how in all likewise came near being carried back by the reco.! of the sea. The last 1g reach the land was the chief mate, Mr. Bairsigw, who had provided himself with a cork life belt. He had been, up to the last moment, with the captain and second mate, and they had desired thin to secure himself by lashings to the taffrail, in order that, when the ship broke up, he would be washed ashore on the wreck; but he declined doing so, preferring to take his chance in another way. When washed away he found the belt not able to support him and he was obliged to get hold of a piece of board which was dashed with great violence against the rocks and badly hurt, but in the end secured his footing. So thoroughly exhausted were these poor fellows, that it was with the greatest difficulty they crawled up to a point out of reach of the surf.

The balance of the night was a sad and miserable interval for the three survivors: they dug a hole in the sand, and there, haddled together to obtain

but few things had washed ashore. The wrock had nearly disappeared, but a rew pieces remains to mark the spot where so many but a few hours before lost their lives.

This young man, the only one saved of the foremast hands, gives some additional details of interest concerning the melancholy catastrophe. The substance of the story is about the same as that of Mr. Byrnes; but there are some particulars which he does not give. He says that the captain and officers did all in their power to save the lives of the crew and passengers, immediately after the versel went ashore, for it was evident from the nature of the coast, the heavy surf and character of the carco, that the wreck would be a total one, and that the bark must soon go to pieces. The long boat was cast adrift, and an effort was made to launch her; but a heavy sea tumbing libboard, she was washed away before any one could be placed in her.

When Cooper left the wreck the hull had entirely disappeared. Only a few broken spars and a few ploces of rope tumbling about in the surf remained. A few cheate one of tooles belonging to the crew and passengers had been washed on shore.

The Coya had a full cargo of coal, somewhat exceeding the tenues measurement of the ship, consigned to Macondray & Co., of this city. She was built on the river Tammes, near London, and made a five passage here from England on her first top. She was last in this port about a year since. She was a flow vessel of her class, and was lost from no defect in her construction. She was owned in London, and probably was insured there. A party bas been sent to the some of the wrock by the consignees in order to secure anything that may come ashore, and to look for and inter any of the bodies of the lost that the sea may yield up.

Live or Passengers or the cova.

Dr. Rowden and wife, London; Mr. Jestreys, wife and baby, Portsmouth, Mr. George Byrnes, Sydney—waved; Mrs. Lassetta, Napa Valley, Cal.; Mrs. Pearson, San Francisco; Mrs. Paige and daughler, capatal's wife.

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AUSTRALASIA.

Commercial Affairs and Mining Progress. The Intercelonial Exhibition The Labor Mar-ket. Theatricals, &c. By way of Panama we have advices from Australia

and New Zealand dated at Sydney to the 1st and from Wellington to the 8th of November. Our files contain the following news summa

this year. The auction sales for the month have been limited.

The Governor, Sir George Grey, proroqued the Assembly of New Lealand on Monday, the Str of Gotober. In his speech he alluded to the new mode of raising taxes by stamp duties as being a sounder and moro equitable system of taxation than is possible by custom duttes. He also said "the attention of my government will be directed during the recess to the consideration of a general measure having for its object the establishment of municipal institutions throughout the country on a large and liberal scale.

The wost coast gold mines continued to improve. The older fields continued to yield remunerative returns. The receipts of treasure at Dunedin show an increase of several thousand ounces monthly.

THE MONE.

continued their depredations. They had met with a serious defeat, however, by the English forces under Major McHowell.

JAPAN.

SUR SAN FRANCISCO CORRESPONDENCE.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1, 1866. The British brig Aviel, from Yokohama in thirty-one

Captain Jofferson Maury, of the Packet Mail Steamship Company's steamship Arizons, has been presented with an elegant tea service of solid silver, by the passengers

an elegant tea service of solid silver, by the passengers on the voyage from New York, October 11, 1866, as a mark of their estimation of his ability and skill and as a slight return for his kindness and attention to them during the Woyage The following from the Japan papers comprises about all of interest:—

The distress in Yeddo continues. About two hundred men, women and children weat to the temple of Ekrost in the early part of the war for succor, and from theat in the early part of the war for succor, and from theat about fifty visited a rich timber merchant, Kasbenno, residing in Kibo, a street or quester of Yeddo, itemanding from him each a sack of rice, promising to pay him when the rice fell—which is clied as an instance of the extreme destination prevailing.

NEW JERSEY INTELLIGENCE.

Jersey City.

MILITARY.—General Hatfield, commandant of the late
Hudson Brigade, New Jersey State Militia, has issued an

Community aw.

The Stock Yard Returns.—The following are the receipts of cattle for the last week:—657 cattle, 6,634 hogs and 2,825 sheep. The number slaughtered were 30 cattle, 6,334 hogs and 856 sheep.

THE NEW ROMAN CATROLIS CATREDIAL.—The ROMAN CATROLIS CHARLES THE ROMAN CATROLIS CATROLIS CHARLES CHARL

TERRATERED DISTURBANCE IN A BAPTIST CHURCH,-The Tunearsexp Disturnance in a Harrist Guuce,—The trustees of the First Baptist church some time ago enforced a rule that worshippers should not retire after the sermon till the benediction is pronounced. Members of other Baptist churches, whose circumstances did not permit their remaining after the sermon, attempted to depart on soveral occasions, but were refused egress. Something like an understanding has been arrived at by the aggrieved parties, and it is expected that the next enforcement of the rule will be followed by a combined resistance.

FAIR FOR THE ORPHAN ARYLUM.—A fair is to be held tomorrow afternoon, and continue throughout Tuesday, in sid of the orphans who and a home in the Newark Orphan Asylum. It is to be held in the basement of the Dutch Reformed church in Market street.

Accepted At the Perky.—About har-past to the intoxicated, was thrown from the wagon when passing from the ferry and had his leg broken. He was conveyed back to New York, and it is considered that the internal injuries he sustained may prove latal.

Hergen.

Foreverher's Day.—The Bons of New England com-

memorated this festival last evening at Library Hail, where there was a grand dinner. The company assumbled at half-past seven o'clock. BANGEN PLEASURE GROUND ASSOCIATION.-This is the

name of a new corporation who will have charge of the large plot of ground recently purchased by the St. George Cricket Club, of New York. It is rumored that the All England Eleven will be challenged to play a game here in the spring.

George Cricket Club, of New York. It is rumored that the All England Eleven will be challenged to play a game here in the spring.

Freehold.

Escave of a Parsonux.—Robert Sampson, aliae George Henderson, who has been confined in the County Jail since tast summer, charged with robbing a hotel al Long Branch, was yesterday brought into court to give evidence against Jackson, an alleged diamond thief, and white waiting for a witness to get through who was giving evidence slipped from the court room unperceived by the officers. As soon as he was missed officers were sent in pirmuit of him, and he was arrested about six miles from here and returned to jail. Before leaving the Court House he entered the jailor's bedroom and stole a shawt. This is the second time he has escaped from the court room bearing a requisition to remove him to the city, where sevaral charges have been preferred against him for robberies

SOUTH AMERICA.

OPERATIONS ON THE PARANA.

Emancipation of Slaves by the Emperor of Brazil.

Trip of Minister Washburne to Curupaity.

The steamship North America, Captain Tinklepaugh from Rio Janeiro November 25, arrived at this port yes-

OUR RIO JANEIRO CORRESPONDENCE. RIO JANEIRO, NOV. 25, 1866.

It is said that the Paraguayans have been strengthen-ing all their fortifications, surrounding their trenches with abattis, as they had done at Curupaity; and that beby the most stubborn of all logic -facts, in the shape of

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE. the attack on the lines at Terioty, on the 30th ult. It seems that the Brazilians, after regulating the Paraguay-ans, sallied out in the heat of the moment after the enemy, who surrounded and badly cut them up. The Brazilians are said to have lost six hundred men, besides

Compar opened fire on the Brazilian float. The first two hells struck the bows of the gunboat Parashyba without doing much damage. The next two entered the ever, exploded amidships, causing such injuries that her captain was compelled to shear off and fall down the river, and eventually to run his vessel ashore.

General Flores has, by proclamation, postponed the unual elections of the Uraguayan republic. It was well, for his own sake, that he did so, or his power would have come to an end pretty soon. The question that is being asked is, Will be now join the army, with his corps of four hundred guerillas—as decent a set of

mouths.

News had been received at Yokohama of the loss of the Dutch brig Duo Decimo, in Van Dieman's Straits. She had on board seventy souls. No Europeans and only three Japanese were saved.

Buenos Ayres seems to be as prolific of political canards as Vienna, and that is saying a great deal. The fellowing is the last:—Mr. Asboth, the United States Minister in Buenes Ayres, recently gave a diplomatic part of the loss of the same and that is saying a great deal. The fellowing is the last:—Mr. Asboth, the United States Minister in Buenes Ayres, recently gave a diplomatic part of the loss of the loss of the same and the sam Buenos Ayres seems to be as prolific of political canards as Vienna, and that is saying a great deal. The fellowing is the last:—Mr. Asboth, the United States Minister in Buenos Ayres, recently gave a diplomatic banquet, during which sandry significant tossis were drank and speeches made, post-brandially, on the subject of the present war. The following is said to have been a part of Mr. Asboth's speech, in reply to one of the tossis: "That the Argentine Republic ought not to give up the present contest before the whole power of Lopez was annihilated; that if such a thing abould happen, the Argentine Republic would lose all its prestige before civilized nations." Of course no United States minister, in his senses, could have used language like this, under the circumstances. The wonder is that people can be found silly or wicked enough to publish such utter non-sense.

the circumstances. The wonder is that people can be found ally or wicked enough to publish such atter nonsense.

MEDIATION REFURED.

It is reported as certain that the Argentine government has refused the mediation in the present war tendered by Senor Lastarria in the name of the Republics of
Chile and Bolivia.

Enyres stayes Muserum washings done to Paraguay. In my last letter I said something about the visit of
Minister Washburn to Paraguay, under protest of the
commander-in-Chief of the allied army. I have obtained
the following particulars of the affair:—

On the 2d instant the Brazilian Admiral sent an officer
to Corrientes with his compliments to Minister Washburn,
but before his arrival there he met the American runboat
aiready on her way, and could not see the Minister.
The Shamokin—United States guaboat—went up nearly
to Conner, at which point the Brazilian gunboat Ivany
signalled ber to stop, which was immediately done. A
Brazilian officer then bearded the Shamokin, and was
informed by her capitain that he had on board the United
States Minister to Paraguay, and that he bore a safe conduct from the allied government to Paraguay.

The Brazilian Admiral was immediately informed of
the circumstance, and, in the meantime, the Shamokin
anchored outside of the line of blockade. This was done
with the urbanity which characterizes the sailors of
civilized nations.

On the following day Admiral Tamandaré paid a visit
to Mr. Washburn, and on the same day Tamandaré sent
a note to Presiden Lopez, informing him of the sarrival
of the United States diplomat, who desired to go to the
capital of Paraguay, and that the Admiral therefore
thought it convenient that hostilities should be suspended for a few hours in order that the Union steam
might ascend to Corupalty. The bearers of this note
were the Brazilian Admiral's Scoretary, a United States
officer and a Brazilian caurry officer, escorted by about
twenty cavairy. Besides the fire of truce they Bad a
United States and a Brazili

"Curuza," "Grupa; y, "Humanta, "&c.y.
These remarks are intended as a text to the
short sermon:—Heethren, Alexander of Husa
serfdom in Russia, and Doin Petro doones
Brazil, and the latter doons is as certain as the
official of the article of the sermon o

attending the account and expressed feelings of The Emperor was present and expressed feelings of faction with the completion of the work. Meson & Williams, the contraction had many difficulties a counter, and exercised their accountment produces energy in surmounting them.

This show still goes on and seems to increase torest. During the past month 26,769 persons

The sewerage of this city including that of the bouses, has, thank God, been completed. On my first arrival has, thank God, been completed. On my first arrival has, thank God, been completed. On my first arrival here the steach in every house I happened to enter in the city was awfal. All that is remedied, and you can enter any house without encountering any unpleasant smell, as everything teading to generate it is corried of by the sewers. But—this stiff word will interpose occanionally—there is not water sufficient to wash out the sowers. At present the waste water of each house is made to do duty for such house, and it is doing so indifferently well. Song, however, there must be another call on the civic breaches noticely for a stream of water some miles distant from here, not only to wach out the sewers, but to put out three whenever they occur.

THE BAHAMAS.

Government Sympathy With the People-Rethement of a Colonial Trader. By the steamship Crusader, at this port, we have file

in England a despatch conveying the sincere sympathy of the queen and Cabinet with the people in their suf-ferings from the late lurricane.

Her Britannie Majests's ship Nimble, just off from sranding during the gole, steamed up to this dry dock for the purpose of being put on the slip for repair.

The Governor General pull a visit to Abaco Island in the war steamer Barracouts.

Preparations were being made for the due celebration of the Christmas holidays in the military as well as com-

of the Christmas holicity in the ministry as well as commercial circles.

Mr. Robert A. Thomson, for many years a leading merchant and representative of one of the oldest establishmens in Nascae, took has departure for Europ., having retired from public life. He was at one time Consul for Hamburg and Rymon in the Bahamas.

St. Andrew's Day anniversary was duly celebrated by the Scotch inhabitants and residents.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Launch of the Sloop-of-War Mosholu. successfully innehed vesterday morning at ten o'clock. three thousand spectators. Instead of being built in either of the regular ship docks of the yard, she was constructed upon temporary stocks, but a very short distance from the Cob Dock, on the opposite side, which circumstance

upon temporary stocks, but a very short distance from the Cob Dock, on the opposite side, which directmatance made the launch all the more difficult, as the workmen had to start the voxed on the ways and continue her motion, and were also obliged to restrain her velocity when she reached the water as as to prevent her running into the dock. As it was necessary to stop the vessel in her hearth from the time six six touched the water, two very large flawers were secured by ring both firmly set in the ground, and run thence to her bow, while another large havers were stretched from dock to dock immediately across her path. Owing to these effective arrangements the launch was accomplished without an accident, although the intenance strain upon the hawsers threatened at one line to snap them in twent; but white they yielded perceptibly to the strain, they remained in art, and the vessel was soon moored alongade the dock.

The Moshelu is a second chast steam (acrew) shop-of-war, of 1.445 cms henden, new measurement. Her keef was lad in July, 1845 out since the termination of the war but little worth his beau done upon her at any one time, and it is only at this late day that she was completed far enough to permit being launched. Her length between persendiculars is no feet, extreme breakth of beam, if feet it hell, and depth of hold to under side of spar dock, 20 feet 10 inches. Her draught of water when her cheek with four holders and two superheaters, and her engines will have 60 inch eximaters and 30 inch are doned with four holders and two superheaters, and her draught by Pack the history. The late work has been doned by Mr. John Lenthall, Chief of Bareau of Stram Engineering, and built by Baniel Medicard at the South Receive I was builted on Mr. John Lenthall, Chief of Bareau of Stram Engineering, and built by Baniel Medicard at the South Receive was built under the application continues of Mr. John Lenthall, Chief of Bareau of Construction, and the was built under the application continues of Mr. John Lenthall,

officer and a Brazilian cayalry officer, ecorated by about twenty cayalry. Besides the flag of true they had a United states and a Brazilian dag.

A CANUATY (**)

The Paraguayans permitted the officers to approach but whether a casualty or once on purpose, they had not gone very far before a bullet whitzed goat the flag of the content of the content